PUBLIC HEALTH

1032. The incidence of Malaria was brought well under control. There has been a marked decrease in the spleen rates. Spleen rate in Malnad districts was 0·06 and 0·01 for April and October 1959 respectively, as against 0·12 and 0·09 during the previous year.

1033. The spleen rate in Maidan district was 0·23 and 0·1 for April and October 1960 as against 0·3 and 0·27 respectively

1034. Midwifery training was being given in all the district hospitals in the State under the control of the Director of Medical Services.

1035. Government enhanced the amount of stipend to Midwife pupils from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 for 18 months course in order to encourage and attract more qualified candidates to come forward to take up Midwifery training in the Public Health Department.

1036. Dais training scheme sponsored by the Government of India in the 11 centres of Bombay Karnatak areas (districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and North Kanara) Raichur and Gulbarga continued to function. It was proposed to start the training for indigenous dais in all the 37 Government of India pattern Health Units in the State.

Unicef Aid

1037. W. H. O. Nurse Miss. E. Hazell, reported for duty in January 1959 and continued to assist the Department in the training schemes during the year. The UNICEF assisted the department by providing teaching aids, equipment, films and nutrients and milk powder.

(ii) Medical Services

1038. There were 885 (874) Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries at the end of 1959. The average population served by each medical institution was 21,922·6 and the average area served by each medical institution was 83·9 sq. miles at the end of the preceding year.

1039. Out of 885 medical institutions, there were 178 hospitals, 707 dispensaries; 728 rural, 157 urban; 113 specially meant for women and children, 772 General Institutions meant for all; 281 were Government Institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of

which, 223 State Public and 58 State non-public maintained by the Railway, Public Works, and Electrical Departments and meant mainly for their staff; 17 Government-aided of which 14 Missionary and three non-missionary, 563 Local Fund and Municipal Institutions, receiving contributions from Local Bodies and 24 others (non-aided) of which 12 Missionary and 12 non-Missionary.

1040. There was a total of 214 Specialist Service Institutions in the State consisting of 70 Hospitals, 85 Dispensaries and 59 Wards or Clinics attached to Hospitals. A great majority of these institutions *viz.*, 113 were Maternity Institutions excluding Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,008 and that there were in all 3,379 other Specialist Institutions.

Transfer of Medical Institutions to Public Health.

1041. Thirty Medical Institutions were transferred to the Department of Public Health during the year.

Personnel.

1042. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions in the State including private institutions; health units and dispensaries transferred from the Medical Department, was 1,517 (1,445) of whom 1,218 (1,174) were men and 299 (271) women; 799 in urban areas and 718 in rural areas; 729 in State Public Institutions and 189 in State Special Institutions; 479 in Local and Municipal Institutions and 120 in Private Institutions.

1043. The number of nurses working was 1,201, midwives 1,077 and compounders 905. One hundred and thirty Assistant Surgeons Grade III, 20 Lady Assistant Surgeons Grade III, 26 nurses, 32 midwives, 46 compounders and 24 clerks were newly appointed during the year.

Indoor and Outdoor Patients.

1044. *Beds*: The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 13,167 (12,124) of which 5,750 for men and 7,417 for women and children.

1045. *In-patients*: Out of 3,94,240 (3,58,858) admissions during the year, 1,18,395 were men, 2,75,845 were women and children; 2,97,931 were cured 54,310 relieved, 18,557 discharged otherwise and 11,790 died and 11,652 remained at the close of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES

1046. *Out Patients :* Out of 1,39,08,607 (1,37,52,490), out-patients treated ; 51,57,169 were men, 38,78,628 were women and 48,71,810 were children.

Note : In almost all the institutions of the State the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, just as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients; So the number of out-patients mentioned in the Report generally includes the number of in-patients also treated in the Institutions.

1047. The following were the most prevailing causes of mortality among the in-patients treated :—

	Disease	Number of deaths
1	Anaemias ...	701
2	Br Pneumonia ...	533
3	Typhoid ...	526
4	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ...	437
5	Tetanus ...	417
6	Other Heart Diseases ...	413
7	Lobar Pneumonia ...	344
8	Burns ...	304
9	Other Digestive Diseases ...	280
10	Avitaminosis and Deficiency diseases ...	262
11	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	232

1048. *Infectious Diseases :* Some infectious for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were :—

		In-patients treated	Out-patients treated
1	Cholera ...	78	44
2	Dysentery ...	14,682	9,00,552
3	Leprosy ...	1,046	6,304
4	Plague ...	26	69
5	Small-pox ...	436	1,237
6	Enteric Fever ...	7,647	29,094

1049. The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients were treated in the city and non-city institutions :—

	Diseases	State Total	Cities	Non-Cities
1	Influenza ...	16,59,015	4,18,464	12,40,551
2	Wounds ...	10,53,944	1,46,265	9,07,679
3	Upper Respiratory Infections (Acute) ...	9,99,831	2,94,359	7,05,772
4	Superficial Injury ...	9,50,363	80,863	8,69,500
5	Other Disgestive Diseases ...	8,43,665	2,37,733	6,05,932
6	Acute Bronchitis ...	6,86,268	93,225	4,93,043
7	Diseases of Skin (Scabies)	4,81,574	1,35,904	3,45,670
8	Inflammatory diseases of the eye ...	4,75,662	1,18,984	3,56,678
9	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ...	4,65,866	1,28,633	3,37,233

Surgical Operations.

1050. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 2,83,920 (2,85,070), of which 2,79,147 were principal and 4,773 were secondary.

1051. The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 2,79,601. Of these, 2,61,599 were cured, 15,939 relieved, 1,159 discharged otherwise, 330 died and 574 remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition cases.

1052. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained Midwives and Nurses both inside and putside the institutions was 1,48,258 (1,29,400). Of these 83,857 were institutional and 64,401 were domiciliary. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,32,091 were normal and 16,167 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 842, the maternal mortality rate being 5·6 per 1,000 births.

Finance.

1053. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 1,61,29,027, the total receipts during the financial year 1958-59 under various heads, such as contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous

MEDICAL SERVICES

recoveries, etc., amounted to Rs. 58,32,611. The total expenditure for the year under various Heads such as salaries, establishment charges, medicines, buildings, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,13,85,461. The per capita expenditure on medical services for the year was Re. 1·10 nP. (0·91).

Progress of recent schemes.

1054. Major equipments like operation tables, anaesthesia apparatus, etc., worth about 11 lakhs were purchased for the use in Government Hospitals in the State during the year.

1055. Sanction was also accorded for six hospitals for the purchase of Ambulances at Rs. 20,000 each.

1056. Forty candidates were sent abroad as well as outside the State for Post-Graduate training during the calendar year 1959.

1057. During 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 79·32 lakhs was expended on Allopathic and T.B. Schemes in the Medical Department.

1058. A sum of Rs. 1,67,045·54 was spent on B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme Programme, during the year.

1059. All the eight Leprosy Subsidiary Centres sanctioned by the State Government under the Second Five Year Plan during the year 1958, started functioning during the year.

Central Leprosarium Bangalore.

1060. During the year 93,021 in-patients were treated in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore.

MAJOR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *General Institutions.*

Name of the Institutions	Number of Beds.	In-patients	Out-patients	Major and Minor Surgical operations performed.
1 Victoria Hospital, Bangalore ...	400	16,879 (17,812)	2,28,810 (1,87,967)	21,471
2 Bowring Hospital, Bangalore ...	174	5,156 (4,959)	73,117 (54,767)	4,173
3 Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore ...	336	16,546 (15,916)	2,02,136 (2,49,341)	8,778
4 Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields ...	60	2,772 (2,826)	61,857 (72,782)	...